

(h) *Evaluation of alternatives:* Using planning criteria, the interdisciplinary team shall evaluate the significant physical, biological, economic, and social effects of each management alternative that is considered in detail. The evaluation shall include a comparative analysis of the aggregate effects of the management alternatives and shall compare present net value, social and economic impacts, outputs of goods and services, and overall protection and enhancement of environmental resources.

(i) *Preferred alternative recommendation.* The Forest Supervisor shall review the interdisciplinary team's evaluation and shall recommend to the Regional Forester a preferred alternative to be identified in the draft environmental impact statement and displayed as the proposed plan.

(j) *Plan approval.* The Regional Forester shall review the proposed plan and final environmental impact statement and either approve or disapprove the plan in accordance with § 219.10(c). The record of decision for approval of a plan shall include, in addition to the requirements of NEPA procedures (40 CFR 1505.2), a summarized comparison of the selected alternative with:

(1) Any other alternative considered which is environmentally preferable to the selected alternative; and

(2) Any other alternative considered which comes nearer to maximizing present net value.

(k) *Monitoring and evaluation.* At intervals established in the plan, implementation shall be evaluated on a sample basis to determine how well objectives have been met and how closely management standards and guidelines have been applied. Based upon this evaluation, the interdisciplinary team shall recommend to the Forest Supervisor such changes in management direction, revisions, or amendments to the forest plan as are deemed necessary. Monitoring requirements identified in the forest plan shall provide for—

(1) A quantitative estimate of performance comparing outputs and services with those projected by the forest plan;

(2) Documentation of the measured prescriptions and effects, including sig-

nificant changes in productivity of the land; and

(3) Documentation of costs associated with carrying out the planned management prescriptions as compared with costs estimated in the forest plan.

(4) A description of the following monitoring activities:

(i) The actions, effects, or resources to be measured, and the frequency of measurements;

(ii) Expected precision and reliability of the monitoring process; and

(iii) The time when evaluation will be reported.

(5) A determination of compliance with the following standards:

(i) Lands are adequately restocked as specified in the forest plan;

(ii) Lands identified as not suited for timber production are examined at least every 10 years to determine if they have become suited; and that, if determined suited, such lands are returned to timber production;

(iii) Maximum size limits for harvest areas are evaluated to determine whether such size limits should be continued; and

(iv) Destructive insects and disease organisms do not increase to potentially damaging levels following management activities.

§ 219.13 Forest planning—resource integration requirements.

The minimum requirements for integrating individual forest resource planning into the forest plan are established in §§ 219.14 through 219.26 of this subpart. For the purposes of meeting the requirements of § 219.12(c), additional planning criteria may be found in the guidelines for managing specific resources set forth in the Forest Service Manual and Handbooks.

§ 219.14 Timber resource land suitability.

During the forest planning process, lands which are not suited for timber production shall be identified in accordance with the criteria in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

(a) During the analysis of the management situation, data on all National Forest System lands within the planning area shall be reviewed, and